

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVII--NO. 15.

MASSILLON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 27, 1889.

WHOLE NO. 1537.

TRAVELLERS REGISTER.

OLYMPIAN, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.
In effect June 2, 1889.

North. South.
No. 1 6:00 a. m. No. 2 6:00 p. m.
No. 3 3:00 p. m. No. 4 1:00 a. m.
No. 5 8:00 a. m. No. 6 7:30 p. m.
Local 8:45 a. m. Local 2 10 p. m.
Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & AKK RIVER RAILWAY.

North. South.
No. 4 8:00 a. m. No. 5 7:00 a. m.
No. 6 1:15 p. m. No. 7 1:20 p. m.
No. 8 2:25 p. m. No. 9 6:40 p. m.
Local 8:45 a. m. Local 3 5:50 p. m.
In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

North. South.
No. 1 6:00 a. m. No. 2 6:00 p. m.
No. 3 3:00 p. m. No. 4 1:00 a. m.
No. 5 8:00 a. m. No. 6 7:30 p. m.
Local 8:45 a. m. Local 2 10 p. m.
Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

GOING WEST.

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THE REPUBLIC STILL LIVES

A BELIEF THAT BOULANGER HAD A MAJORITY, BUT WILL BE COUNTED

Out-Returns from the French Elections

Come in Slowly, but Enough Received to Show that the Government Has a Safe Majority—Ferry Defeated by a Small Majority—Re-Ballots Necessary in Many Districts.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Returns from 560 divisions show the election of 224 republicans and 159 opposition members. In 177 divisions supplementary ballots will be necessary. The new chamber will probably comprise 369 republicans and 201 members of the opposition.

The Temps says that the political complexion of the new chamber will be much the same as that of the old one. Many new men are returned, however, and a fresh element is added to parliamentary life. The Republic ought to use its victory to give to its political action a consistency heretofore lacking.

The Liberte says that there will be no such change in the balance of power in the chamber as would have any serious influence upon the future of the Republic.

The results of the elections produced a favorable impression on the Bourne.

The Berlin Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The National Zeitung regards the result of the French elections as favorable to the Republic. The article, however, is couched in terms which indicate some doubt as to the result of the re-ballots.

The Vossische Zeitung congratulates the Republic upon its limited, though undoubted, victory.

The Tageblatt says that the results do not clear the situation. The position of the Republic, despite the Republican advantages, is still precarious.

The Boulanger Vote.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Boulanger vote in Paris was 192,300 against 244,070 last January.

The Temps state that voting papers for Boulanger and Rochefort were burned. The matter will be referred to in the chamber.

Counting the papers alleged to have been destroyed the Boulangerists polled 236,000 for the opponents, but the Republic vote shows an increase of 97,066 compared with that of January.

The revising committee sits on Thursday to decide whether Boulanger should be declared elected for Montmartre or a re-ballot ordered.

Jules Ferry Certainly Defeated.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—M. Jules Ferry was defeated by a close vote. His brother, Albert, was elected in an adjacent district. M. Clovis-Huguis is defeated. M. Blowitz, correspondent of the London Times, says the chamber will annul the election of Boulanger by a sweeping majority.

Was Boulanger Counted Out.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The general belief in Paris is that Gen. Boulanger was elected in the Montmartre district and counted out. The fact that his election by a good majority was at first conceded by the government's representatives, and that there was considerable delay in changing the announcement to one of defeat gives color to charges that are being freely made to the effect that the ballots were manipulated by the government's agents. The general result of the elections shows that there was no need for the government to resort to such desperate measures as alleged, for Boulanger did not develop enough strength throughout the country to seriously endanger the continued existence of the present government.

Those who believe fraud was committed, however, point out that at the time the votes for Montmartre were counted the returns had not been received from the provinces in sufficient number to show how matters were going. The government was alarmed at the strength shown by Boulanger in this particular district, and fearing that it indicated the general feeling of the country they determined to at least deprive the Boulangerists of the personal leadership of their idol. It is worth noting that those who made this serious charge included not only Boulangerists, but men of all shades of political opinion. The result of the election is considered as satisfactory for the government as there was any reason to hope for. New ballots are required in more than one third of the districts, and the Republic's experts expect to win a majority of 185. The latest indications are the government will carry out finally with a small Republican majority.

A New Chamber.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—It is rumored that President Carnot is considering a new chamber. A bill is being introduced to give the president the right to dissolve the chamber at will. This bill is being introduced by M. de Cassagnac, a member of the right. It is expected that the bill will be passed by the chamber.

When Baby was Sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CHAMBERLAIN'S

Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Pruritic Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by

For sale by Morgan & Co. & H. H. Hester.

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was Sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SUMMING UP.

District Attorney Fellows Addresses the Jury in the Ives Case.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The case of Henry S. Ives was continued today in general sessions by Col. Fellows summing up for the prosecution. He said the complaints have not charged that the defendant filled up certain shares of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, and that he filled these to them in Brooklyn; but that they have charged him with issuing in the city of New York, without being duly authorized to do so, and in excess of the limits set upon the corporation. The essential points of this case have been met here by the defense with no particular evidence. The district attorney then reviewed the evidence of both sides calling the particular attention of the jury to evidence of Cashier Nevins, who swore that his employer, Ives, threw the filled up certificates on his desk on the day in question. The lawyer then continued in the same strain, picking to pieces, shred by shred, the ingenious drapery of the defense.

After battering down the evidence of Woodruff the district attorney traced Ives' connection with the road to the day when he organized the syndicate and secured 17,517 shares in all of a capital stock of 35,000 shares, to the time when it was increased by the purchase of the Harrison block of stock to 29,067 shares. Thus, when the false issue of 6,000 shares occurred the amount was 67 shares in excess of the entire capital stock of the company. Adding to this the 5,933 shares, held by other stockholders, besides the syndicate, the 6,000 fraudulent stock stands revealed.

The Jury Out.

When District Attorney Fellows had concluded his address the recorder began his charge to the jury. The recorder carefully reviewed the testimony in the case. He referred to Woodruff as a self-confessed perjurer, and said that it was for the jury themselves to determine what part of his testimony should be believed. The recorder said there seemed no doubt but that an over-issue of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton stock had been made with intent to defraud, and that the jury should decide whether or not the evidence connected Ives with this fraudulent transaction; they should also carefully consider whether the testimony showed that the fraud was committed in Brooklyn or in New York. The recorder closed his charge by telling the jury to lay aside all prejudice and consider only the facts. At 5:22 the jury retired and up to a late hour had rendered no verdict.

Mr. Brooke Sat Upon.

At 9:15 o'clock the jury came in and asked to have a portion of the recorder's charge repeated. The recorder ordered the stenographer to read that part of the charge to the jury.

Mr. Brooke interrupted the reading with an objection.

The recorder severely informed Mr. Brooke that when he ordered a thing done it was going to be done.

Hunting a New Suspect.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Times says the police are after a new suspect in the Cronin case. He is a Philadelphian who came to Chicago early in February and left on the day following for Cronin's disappearance. His alias—for his real name is not given—are William Ferguson and William Nolan. He is said to have taken the leading part in the great crime and was the chosen confidant of one of the arch-conspirators. "We are collecting evidence against the man daily," said a prominent Irishman, "and expect to have enough to convict not only Nolan, but the great head of the conspiracy. Nolan is not his name; it is an alias. We know his real name, but for reasons which you will readily understand it is best not to divulge it at present. He is well known in Irish circles, and has done much dirty work for certain parties, who not long ago were high in the councils of the Clan-na-Gael and the league. We know that money in large amounts was given this man. Part of this we have already traced."

Steering from a Reformatory.

REYDON, Sept. 25.—Monday night Frederick P. O'Connell, William G. Russell and William A. O'Donnell, employees of the Central reformatory, were arrested, charged with the murder of a woman. The three were found at a private house. It is said that the investigation into the police force disclosed the fact that the woman's body was found in a ditch, and that the three were found at a private house. It is said that the investigation into the police force disclosed the fact that the woman's body was found in a ditch, and that the three were found at a private house.

A State Bonds Issue.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—The Albany State bonds issue is being pushed forward. The bonds are being sold at a premium. The issue is being pushed forward. The bonds are being sold at a premium. The issue is being pushed forward. The bonds are being sold at a premium.

A Demand for Roodie.

Haverhill, Sept. 25.—Chairman Andrew of the Republican state committee, has informed the clerks and other employees on the fall that a 3 per cent assessment on their salaries is due for campaign purposes. The demanded contribution from each clerk is \$12.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUES.

PENNSYLVANIANS HOLD A CONVENTION IN PITTSBURG.

A Large Delegation Present and an Enthusiastic Session Held—Resolutions Calling on the Administration to Protect the Colored People Adopted—The New York Republican League Meet in Saratoga.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 25.—The time set for calling the convention of the League of Republican clubs to order was 10 o'clock, but it was nearly an hour later before President Stuart took the gavel in his hand. There were about 250 delegates present at that hour. The young men, who formed the majority of those in attendance, showed that the new blood would give vim to the proceedings. There were just enough of the old stuff to impart a tone of experience to the work of the convention. The hall was tastefully decorated and the platform was arranged nicely with tropical plants.

President Stuart announced that he would not inflict the convention with a speech, and ordered a calling of the roll. When the secretary reached the name of Gen. Hastings, he answered "here," there was quite an outburst of applause. A committee of ten on resolutions was appointed by the chair. A number of resolutions were made, which were referred to the committee without debate. The following was introduced by Hon. J. W. Watt, member of the legislature, from Harrisburg:

WHEREAS, Recent events in several of the southern states have clearly shown that there exists in that section a bitter animosity toward our colored fellow-citizens, which manifests itself in oppression, persecution and outrages, and

WHEREAS, It is the duty of the Republicans to which the colored voters have almost without exception given an unswerving and devoted loyalty, to use every endeavor to protect them in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, therefore

Resolved, By the Republican League of Pennsylvania, that we view with indignation and alarm the revival in the south of an unprovoked and cruel hostility toward the colored race.

Resolved, That we call upon the President and congress of the United States to take such action in pursuance of the resolutions of the last Republican National convention as will secure the rights guaranteed by the constitution to every citizen, with at distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The colored business of the morning session.

In the afternoon the list of delegates and alternates to the National convention of League clubs at Nashville were elected. In the evening a banquet was served at the Seventh Avenue hotel, which was attended by all the delegates and a host of invited guests.

New York Republican League.

SARATOGA, Sept. 25.—The New York Republican State League was called to order by the president. A full delegation was present. Resolutions were reported and adopted congratulating the league upon the recent victory that restored the Republican party to power, to which result the work of the clubs contributed largely; congratulating the country upon President Harrison's splendid administration, and reciting the record of the Republican party in regard to emancipation, financial credit, homesteads, internal improvements, and protection to home industry. The date of the next convention was referred to the executive committee. The new executive committee was chosen and delegates were selected to attend the National convention of the league at Nashville in 1890.

E. A. McAlpine, of Westchester, was unanimously elected president of the league for the ensuing year and was escorted to the chair amid great enthusiasm. The other officers elected were: Vice presidents, W. H. Wright, of Utica; J. H. McNamee, of Corning; D. E. Keefe, of Glen Falls; secretary, W. A. Pherson, of Saratoga; treasurer, George Kenneth, of Kings.

The convention then joined in the singing of national airs and at 5:30 p. m. adjourned.

Several new clubs were admitted to membership. The 10th ward League was organized by the name of argument. The League in the city of Pennsylvania, in session at Harrisburg, to her sister League, New York, for suggestions and congratulations for the good work done by the Pennsylvania League.

Death of John Lee, 1891.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 25.—Mr. Gen. Daniel Harvey Hill, U. S. A., died today at his home in Charlotte, aged 68 years. He was a native of South Carolina, was graduated from West Point in 1852, served with great distinction in the Mexican war, became professor of mathematics in Washington college, Virginia, and Davidson college, North Carolina, and superintendent of the North Carolina Military Institute; joined the Confederate army at the outbreak of the war and took a prominent part in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and elsewhere. After the war he was engaged in the publication of Field and Farm at Charlotte, N. C.

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THE WIVES OF GREAT MEN

MANY PUBLIC FIGURES OWE SUCCESS TO MARRIAGE.

Remarkable Cases—Wives of the Presidents—Great Men as a Rule Are Happily Married—Mmes. Garfield, Hayes, Cleveland, Logan, Whitney, Carlisle, Etc.

(Special Correspondence)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—As one sees more and more of the successful men of the times, and learns more and more about their daily lives, the stronger becomes his conviction that the men on whom fortune smiles have their wives as often to thank as the fates. Marriage is certainly not a failure among statesmen. I doubt if it is a failure, or anywhere near a failure, with the men who achieve success in any field of human endeavor. Though it is easy to deduce from the divorce statistics that, taking the country through, one marriage in a dozen ends in separation, the fair inference from this being, that for every divorce there are four or five other matrimonial misadventures, giving the startling total of 50 per cent. of failures, no such rule applies to the successful men as a class.

The man who achieves political or other success in these days does so in the face of fierce competition. If he would reach the summit, a senatorship, a seat in the cabinet, or on the supreme bench, or a high place among the members of the house of representatives, his life must be a record of successes. A single failure, one mistake, is often fatal. The race is to the strong, the victory to the enduring, and hence the man who makes a mistake in that most important of all undertakings, that most serious of all contracts, matrimony, generally finds himself outwitted by his more fortunate fellows. A little philosophy like this makes it easy to understand the fact which is impressed on the mind of every person who well knows many successful men.

No place in this country is equal to Washington for study of the influence of wives upon the fortunes of ambitious men, and it is a genuine pleasure to write down the fact that the wife seems stronger and more potent the closer her work is scanned. With surprisingly few exceptions the great public men of today are happily and successfully married. Not only happily, which means love and peace in the household, but successfully, in the sense that they have life partners worthy of them, partners who are intellectual as well as moral helpers. When one sits down and calls to mind the famous men whose names very soon to their wives, whose wives have helped make them, the number of such is seen to be so small, large, some of these may be properly named here.

There are exceptions to the rule, of course, men of power and genius, who have pulled themselves up, through weighted down by partnership with women not their equals, with women who have little character, small faculties, deficient emotion and bad instincts. None of these will mention by name, because it would be highly improper to do so, but I could point the pen toward a number of successful men who deserve all the more credit for their accomplishments from the fact that their marriages, though not productive of positive unhappiness, have resulted in failure in the broader sense.

Another fact which the student of sociology will do well to consider is that a surprisingly small number of successful men are bachelors. I cannot call to mind in connection with men who have never married, though, of course, there may be more than a few, and there are also a number of widowers. It appears to be pretty well understood in this country that bachelorhood is a positive handicap to the ambitious man, particularly if he is a politician. The people look upon a bachelor's life as a thing incomplete, lacking in solidities. Bachelors now in Congress say they could be more easily re-elected, could, with less expense and effort, hold their own at home, had they wives to help them. It is true that a wife of the right sort is a help to a statesman at home, it is doubly true of his efforts at the capital. Here the good wife is the chief, intuitive, practical and wise as a general. There are many prominent public men who have wives that shine in society, make friends for them, help them hold the friends they have made in many ways, whose help they think. The man with a good wife is at an advantage, then, in the eyes of the public, and the man who does not marry joins the ranks of the unfortunate, the misfits, in giving credit to pessimists who hold that marriage is a failure. Samuel J. Tilden would have been a more popular man had he married; so would James Buchanan and though Grover Cleveland was elected president when a bachelor, no one will deny that his marriage to handsome Frances Folsom and his new popularity and brought him closer to the people.

Davy Burns, whose house, the first built in Washington, still stands just south of the White House, once said a very suggestive and rather important thing to George Washington. The father of his country had been trying to buy Barnum's land to build the Federal City upon, but Burns was obstinate and irritable, and the negotiations were at times conducted in bad humor. Finally the old Scotchman exclaimed: "What would you have amounted to, George Washington, if it hadn't been for the widow Burns?" The suggestiveness of this remark will be apparent when one remembers that Washington's marriage was certainly the best stroke of good luck that could have come to him at the time. It is really a serious question if Washington would have become a great man but for this fortunate marriage. His wife brought him wealth, bettered his social position, gave him opportunity, and throughout life was his helpmeet and adviser. The wives of the presidents, with few exceptions, have been worthy partners of great men. Abigail Adams was one of the cleverest women

of her day, "the prop, guide, solace and glory" of John Adams' life. Dolly Madison was one of the most popular American women that ever lived. Jefferson was a widower, and his administration would have been more successful had he had a wife to steer him clear of blunders. Mrs. Gen. Taylor loved nothing better than to sit in her room in the White House smoking a clay pipe, while her daughter received people below, but no one knows the influence this good but plain, old-fashioned woman had upon the career of her husband. Though Buchanan was a bachelor and Arthur a widower, the social features of their administrations were made successful, the former by brilliant Harriet Lane, who still lives, and the latter by popular Mrs. McElroy. Yet both Buchanan and Arthur would have been stronger with the people had they had wives.

The one really unfortunate marriage in the presidential list was that of Lincoln, and he proved strong enough to rise superior to all domestic infelicities. Both Garfield and Hayes owed much to their wives. Mrs. Garfield was and is a woman of strong character, and her influence over her husband is thought by some to have been the making of him. President Harrison has repeatedly testified to the inestimable value to him of his wife's counsel and companionship.

One of the foremost women of the day wears among her other trophies the making of one of the foremost men of his time. It is no reflection on Gen. Logan to say that but for his noble and intellectual wife he could never have attained the great fame which was his. She not only gave him love and comfort, but added her brains to his, was in all things his equal and in many his superior. Gen. Logan himself used to say: "Mary, I know why you are so easily satisfied with all that I do. You made me." The late Samuel S. Cox owed nearly as much to his wife as Washington did to the widow Curtis. She brought him much of the property which added to his comfort and usefulness, and her care undoubtedly prolonged his life for a number of years.

A plain, old-fashioned woman is Mrs. Thurman of Columbus, O. No woman more unobtrusive, more gentle. Yet I once heard the old Roman pay this tribute to his Roman wife: "Without her I would have been pretty much potatoes and few to the hill." Ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, is another public man who has a wife that is to him a tower of strength, and ex-Speaker Carlisle is still another. Mrs. Carlisle is a tall, intellectual Kentucky woman, to whom all the arts and graces of society come easily and with such perfect mastery that one thinks: "Tis a pity her energies have to be expended in pretty frivolous things." As a politician would take high place in law, politics or war.

Like Mrs. Logan, she is a woman who would lead the nation in the suffrage system of which lifted Abraham Adams was the first champion. Mrs. Adams wanted women to vote and held office, and one can almost wish she had had her way about it. From Michigan herself down to Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Carlisle, every decade has produced scores of women whose inability to serve their country was the country's loss. Herself debilitated from the toll of politics, Mrs. Carlisle's ambition is of course centered in her husband. It was a bitter disappointment to her when the chief justice went to another, but she still entertains hopes that Mr. Carlisle will be president some day.

Secretary Noble has a wife to be proud of. Her share in the elevation of her husband to his high place cannot, of course, be accurately measured, but of her good sense and modesty no doubt exists. On being asked recently for her opinion as to wives helping husbands in their career, she replied: "I have always felt that a genuine man who had the stuff in him to achieve great things would do it, wife or no wife, though, of course, wives do help their husbands immensely. I have never pretended to 'make' my husband. I have simply desired to keep up with him. I have deemed it my duty to relieve him of all domestic cares. I am just as much chief in the house as Mr. Noble is in his office. He leaves everything to my taste and judgment, and he has not a single care but you'll furnish him the wherewithal to do it. He has nothing to do but enjoy his home when he comes into it."

Mrs. Moren, wife of the vice president, who is very likely to be the social leader of the administration, as Mrs. Whitney was of the Cleveland regime, is a woman who has exerted marked influence upon her husband's career. As for Mrs. Whitney, she is a genuine American woman, full of ambition for her husband and in many ways in her efforts to place him in a position to make him popular. She has brains, too, and knows a good deal of the game of politics. Mrs. Whitney has much to make her happy, and is a happy woman, but she will never be thoroughly happy till her husband is in the White House.

Mrs. Wilson's mother was just such a woman. Her dowry, a tract of land in the city of Cleveland, O., was the foundation of her husband's now great fortune, and that which gave him opportunity to rise from professional cases in the police at case.

But it is idle to attempt further illustrations of the principle. Who never one turns in this city of successful public men, one finds wives who are more than vines clinging to tall oaks, wives who have in one way or another, through fate or purpose, intellectual force or moral stamina, set out to bring out the best that is in their husbands and make them the famous pot pourris they are.

WALTER WYLLMAN.

Next winter a syndicate of Chicago and Philadelphia fruit dealers will plant at Pomona, Los Angeles county, Cal., the largest fig orchard in the world. Two hundred acres will be put into the choicest Smyrna and Syracuse figs. The syndicate expect to produce dried figs fully equal to the best imported varieties. The fig grows in California from Shasta to San Diego, and generally produces two crops a year. —Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

OF SANTA CLARA VALLEY.

FREDERICK W. WHITE WRITES OF A CHARMING REGION

The Stanford University—The Lick Observatory—Wonderful Groves of Orange and Olive Trees—The Glorious Climate of California.

(Special Correspondence)

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 12.—Of all the valleys of California Santa Clara is by long odds the most beautiful, most productive, most interesting. Possibly its nearness to San Francisco may account, in a measure, for this. Early settlers probably gathered near the commercial center, and civilizing processes and improvements kept pace with the growth of the metropolis of the Pacific. But be-



PALMS NEAR ST. JAMES PARK, SAN JOSE. Beyond all these is the exquisite natural beauty and richness of the valley, which has made it the abiding place of the representative wealth of the entire slope and given it a distinction peculiarly its own. I cannot think of any one hundred miles of railway in the civilized world presenting on its line anything like the number of attractions, famous here and abroad, that are seen on the journey from San Francisco to Monterey through the lovely valley of Santa Clara.

First, then, is Menlo Park, the summer home of the Floods, the Mackays, the Crockers, the Stanfords and other Occidental millionaires—which has about it an exclusiveness and repose not unlike Lenox, Mass. Here, too, is Senator Leeland Stanford's "Palo Alto," the equine paradise, a ranch of nearly ten thousand acres, where eight or nine hundred horses are better than half the humans of the world, where two hundred men are employed to care for them, and where the celebrated El Estero, valued at \$100,000, heads the list. As I putted the grand old horse, I was today still. I thought of a few years ago when he was bought in the east for a mere bagatelle. His get thus far, has been sold for a round million at least.

To the north of Menlo Park is the Leeland Stanford university. I wandered through its superb yet unimpeachable walls of yellow stone, which, when completed, will have cost twenty millions of dollars. The senator pays this twenty millions and then endows it all with thirty millions more, as a beginning. Upon what a large scale these Californians move, do things! Within sight of the university buildings is San Jose, the prettiest and most cultivated city in this state, with a community of much more than average intelligence. Just beyond the city, on a "heaven kissing hill" is the famous Lick Observatory, the Mecca of the average tourist. Not many miles away are the big trees and Santa Cruz, and near them are the two great establishments of Spreckels, the sugar king, where thousands of tons of beets are made into sugar. At the end of all is Del Monte, a miniature garden of Eden.

They have a legend in Santa Clara which the loyal native of San Jose will kindly tell you, to the effect that in the far distant prehistoric times, this was the home of the fairies, who watched over all the provinces or counties in embryo of California; that when the Spanish padre came with his bell and book they departed from the Pacific to other undiscovered lands; that before going the fairy representatives of all the counties met at Santa Clara and into her lap poured the gifts for which they were each most noted. Thus it has come to pass that this valley and county of Santa Clara has "the outlying and the best" of all the other valleys and counties possess, and is therefore so rich in natural treasures that it is called the earthly paradise. Of course this pretty legend is sincerely believed by the worldly wise as part of the glorification of his home, but the gist and implication of the fairy tale is not far from the truth.

The view to the Lick Observatory has a sentimental journey if nothing more. The distance up and down the mountain side—or there and back—is fifty-two miles, the fairies, it is true, occupied about fourteen days. The road is an exceptionally fine one and the scenery exquisite. It is a sort of poetry and things, and they say that miles of tender verses have been written by inspired tourists, who have the Yosemite on the big Concord stages in the early morning. If you take the ordinary conveyance, not built for ordinary mountain travel, you are likely, however, upon your return to San Jose in the evening, to fully appreciate Horace Greeley's remark when Hank Monk, on a wagon, drove the great editor over rocky roads from Virginia City to Placerville, 112 miles, in ten hours.

The old man, getting down from the coach with much difficulty, observed to the waiting and gaping motes "Gentlemen, I'll bet \$50 that Hank Monk is the best driver in America, and that I'm the sorest man." The observatory is built on the crest of what is now called Mt. Hamilton, a slightly eminence which the Spaniards a century ago gracefully christened Mt. Ysabel. The new name is a gross impertinence. Some village doctor wandered up there one day, and in a burst of tremendous egotism called the mountain after himself. He wrote something about it and then—decently died. When the visitor gets to the observatory he stays there a couple of hours, wanders through the buildings, is told several times that "there, sir, is the large-

est telescope on God's wide earth," and that under its foundation of one hundred tons or more James Lick, pioneer and philanthropist, is laid permanently and deep. He rests under the great dome of the observatory, just as Napoleon rests under the great dome of the Invalides in Paris. But the Frenchman gives, even to this home of death, a touch of artistic beauty by brightening it with rich colors and decorating it with fine mosaics. Lick's vault, on the contrary, is dark and gloomy.

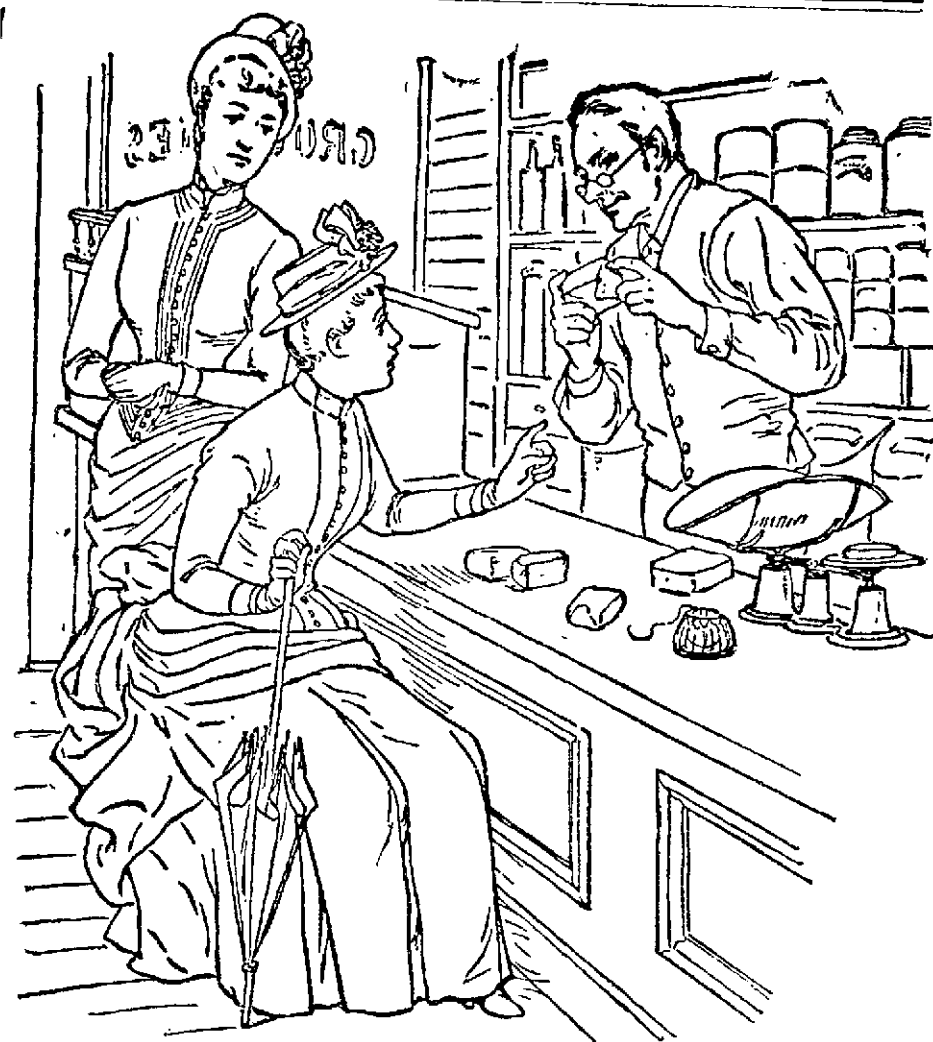
The Lick Observatory has been here for several years and is yet to be heard from. It reminds me of Charles Dickens' refreshment station at Mingy, "whose proudest boast was that it had never refreshed anybody." I can't for the life of me see how James Lick acquired a reputation for great philanthropy by building this observatory with its "biggest telescope on earth." Your correspondent may be of the Gradgrind species, and might make palatable soup of his grandmother, but he really cannot see what practical use the observatory is. It has been here nearly a decade and its astronomers have accomplished nothing. Possibly there is nothing to accomplish. Astronomical science has virtually reached its zenith. The movements of the heavenly orbs, the principles by which their motions are regulated, with the causes of the various phenomena, are known thoroughly, and if all the observatories on the globe were abandoned today the science of navigation, for example, would know, and does know, all that can aid it for the next thousand years. San Jose, however, is very proud of this observatory, which overlooks its beautiful valley, and never asks unpleasant questions concerning its utility.

At the broad bases of these towering hills lies some of the fairest land under the sun. Deep green orange groves, luscious vineyards, extensive orchards, with olive and prune trees galore. I spent two or three days driving about under the shadow of Mount Hamilton, and never did my eyes rest on a rosier or more prosperous country, seeing nowhere a sign of poverty, and meeting a people of uncommon thrift. One afternoon I unexpectedly visited an olive ranch, meeting the owner on the highway by accident. It was near Los Gatos, a few miles from San Jose, and is known, I believe, as the Quito grove.

Could I be in California? I recalled a day in Tuscany, when I sat eating olives and black bread with a dandified Italian priest, and I heard him sing his dreams of hope and laugh his satisfaction over the drooping yield of his purple trees. Some one has said that no landscape is so full from which the olive is absent. I do not know as to that, but the growing olive to me seems to have the breath of heaven on its body just as it had on that rosy where this man was present more than eighteen centuries ago. I have never seen it in fruit, but I have brought from the olive groves near Florence, and have given a national character to their present home. The owner is Mr. Goodrich, a gentleman with a passion for olive culture. He is an eastern man, an alumnus of Yale and a traveler of observation and taste. His family is from Florence, where his children are being educated, and he has made his present quarters resemble the Italian home of his wife as much as possible. The servants and the service are Italian, which is the one language spoken, and the whole place has the true Tuscan flavor. He is improving the olive and, I assume, making money in this delicious valley, while all about him are tidy little ten and twenty acre farms devoted to the French prune, the grape and the olive, whose owners say they realize two and three hundred dollars an acre. To the visitor it seems an ideal existence, what its drudgery may be I do not know. But this I do know, that the roads of a neighborhood are a fair criterion of the neighborhood's intelligence and prosperity, and the roads of Santa Clara are magnificent, well graded and ballasted. The Alameda, for instance, a broad avenue running from San Jose to Santa Clara, is level as a floor and shaded by trees planted by the mission fathers 100 years ago. In the perfection of its roadways California gives the east many points in the game. "If you are in San Jose next Sunday I will run up and dine with you at the Vendome," said a San Francisco friend as on a March Monday evening he drove me off for Del Monte and Monterey. The next Sunday I sat in the cool of the veranda awaiting the arrival of the moon train, when my friend and quietly bowed in the court yard on his bicycle. The distance from San Francisco to San Jose is fifty miles. He had made it in a trifle over three hours, so perfect are the roads.

LELAND STANFORD'S MEMORIAL CHAPEL. Toward dusk he returned, thinking nothing of the spin. It is one of the ordinary Sunday jaunts of the wheelmen, especially during, say February and March, when the warm spring sun has nothing enervating in its effluence. Wasn't it Cervantes who said it was like bidding farewell forever to a traveling companion with whom one has passed agreeable travel from home? He is not a friend, yet you seem to love him like one, and you will remember him all through life with a feeling of desire toward many of those to whom you give the name of friends. And so, with a tinge of regret I bid adieu to the prosperous city of San Jose, the enchanted gardens at Del Monte, the marvels of Menlo Park, the "glorious climate of California."

FREDERICK W. WHITE.



"CATCH-PENNY" SOAPS.

Anything that is the best of its kind is sure to be imitated, and the fact that an article is counterfeited, is the best possible evidence of its value. There are scores of imitations of the Ivory Soap, which grocers are persuaded to buy because they pay more profit than the "Ivory" will. On account of this extra profit, the grocer represent them to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they are NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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The best testimonial we ever had.—"James Means & Co. are the bears of the boot and shoe market. They have revolutionized the business by making high priced goods unsalable."—Trade paper.

JAMES MEANS' \$3 SHOE **JAMES MEANS' \$4 SHOE**

UNEXCELLED IN STYLE UNEQUALLED IN DURABILITY

SEAMLESS \$3 SHOE

CANNOT FAIL TO SATISFY

PERFECTION OF FIT

THE MOST FASTIDIOUS

JAMES MEANS' \$4 SHOE

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Are Unexcelled in Merit. Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped on the sole. Your retailer will supply you with Boots and Shoes so stamped if you insist upon his doing so. If you do not insist, some one will exact you into buying inferior goods. \$3 Shoes, and those who think of our system of business are unable to come to us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States. How can you buy a shoe or boot for less than ours?

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A Reliable Hap Boot for Farmers.

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10 Dimes make one Dollar.

10 Dollars make one Eagle.

And with a Quarter Eagle any Farmer in the country can buy a boot that will satisfy him. Farmers have been looking for such a boot for a long time and look at this now.

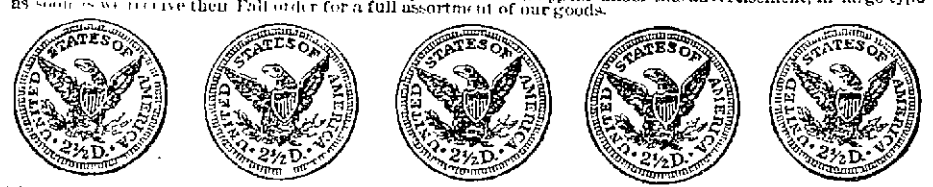
Boots and Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country. We will place them in every store where you can find them. If you will call your order on the same, and if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

Special Offer on the James Means Quarter Eagle Hap Boots for Farmers.

In order to immediately distribute samples of these Boots all over the country, we will send them free of charge to any man in any place where there is a post office, or railroad in any State or Territory of the United States. We will send them by express or by mail, with all charges for transportation to destination prepaid by ourselves, or by the State or Territory. We will accept United States postage stamps for the old half dollar shape of your foot, keeping your price close to the foot all the way around. Then take the last boot you have worn, and mark out the shape of that in the same way. We will fill your order on the same county and State or Territory. If we have a dealer handling our goods in your town we want you to send him, but we are glad to supply you if your dealer will not. Any boot and shoe retailer of any country store keeper can supply you with our goods if he wants to, but some dealers will try to sell you inferior goods on which they make a larger profit than they ought to make for. In that case, send to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

The name and location of our customers in your town will appear under this advertisement, in large type as soon as we receive their full order for a full assortment of our goods.



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HAS AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF OPTICAL GOODS,

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WE CAN SUIT YOU. Prices Lower than the Lowest.

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NEW BOOKS, OLD BOOKS, SECOND-HAND BOOKS, BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.

Slates & School Stationery.

We present a very useful novelty to every purchaser.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY'S,

No. 20 East Main Street.

Died in an Opium Joint.
BUTTE, Mon., Sept. 23.—M. Matthews, a wealthy railroad contractor of St. Paul, prominent all over the northwest, died in Al Lung's opium joint after smoking ten pipes. The Chinaman is under arrest.

Cleveland at a Clam Bake
NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Ex-President Cleveland arrived at Nyack Saturday afternoon to attend a mammoth clam bake at the Prospect house and to spend Sunday.

The Government Worstcd.
LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Standard's Paris special says the opinion is quite general that the government will be worsted in the re-ballots. The struggle will certainly be a severe one.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 23.—A new Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic passenger rate, to go into effect Sept. 24 and to continue for three weeks, has been issued. It makes a round-trip rate from Duluth to Boston, Portland and Quebec of \$40; Bangor, \$45, and to Toronto, \$35. This tariff is put out as a feeler and will probably be made permanent.

Messrs. Shoemaker and Bragg, members of the inter-state commerce commission, arrived in Kansas City last evening from St. Louis. They will be joined by Messrs. Cooley, Morrison and Veasy to-day, when the commission will open its session.

JAS. M. HALL M. D. WOODFORD
Gen. Passenger Agt Manager.

Massillon Independent.

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THREE MONTHS, 25 CENTS.

THE INDEPENDENT'S TELEPHONE NO. IS 43.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1889.

Fessler.
Then Sullivan,
And now Zintsmaster!

When it comes to shooting Stark county takes no rear seat.

Horace Greeley, how true and yet how true your saying was!

The ragged edges of the town will be smoothed up by the annexation of the outlying districts.

Query—Why does no denizen of Tuscarawas township pick up the gauntlet thrown down by Dr. Gardner?

THE INDEPENDENT'S correspondents are all ready with reminiscences concerning that celebrated speech of Mr. Howells on Welsh bacon.

There has been a little skirmish fire, but the Republican campaign artillery for the Stark county battle is only being gotten into position.

The Cincinnati Democratic trade mark should be locally supplemented by this:

\$4.
\$4,000.

The Canton News-Democrat has failed to report in its news columns any of the facts concerning the shortage of young Zintsmaster, of Navarre.

About ten thousand residents of Massillon would like to see some of the men of money who have been looking out for number one look a little bit beyond

Petersburg and the Richville avenue additions want to be a part of the city and should be. Let them be annexed. Get the jogs out of the corporation lines.

The ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church now in Massillon are very welcome. May they have a successful conference, and go away with the wish to return again.

The Democratic party of Stark county is distinguished by three raids on the people's money; opposition to the betterment of election laws; and the importation of candidates.

John Danner, of Canton, wants a triangular oratorical contest in Massillon, Canton and Alliance. Brother Danner means well, but he is not in this fight, and is not likely to get in. His party is dead.

The Canton News-Democrat that so gleefully boasts of its news giving powers ought certainly to have heard from Navarre. It is not possible that that enterprising journal proposes to ignore the matter.

The attention of THE INDEPENDENT is daily called to wanton mis-statements in Democratic organs and by Democratic speakers. It is impossible to correct them all. Life is too short. The principal work of this paper is to look after the local field.

Yes, Republican treasurers have been found dishonest. Even angels fell from grace. But think of the Democratic rascality. Think how it comes to our own county and touches our own pockets! Think of Fessler, think of Sullivan, think of Zintsmaster!

The errors of a young man, endowed with high spirit and granted unrestrained opportunity, should be kindly dealt with. The burden of the blame should rest with the school board, proved incapable of managing its own affairs in a business-like manner.

The good old Youngstown Vindicator, permeated with Democracy from beginning to end, has sent out a daily edition that is clear out and readable. May it increase and prosper in this world's goods, and learn

to bear defeat and victory, the former, it is to be hoped, with becoming equanimity.

Certain candidates whose sense of the eternal fitness of things is not acute, whenever they quietly can, endeavor to cast discredit on the facts relating to the campaign, presented by THE INDEPENDENT. This paper is prepared to prove all that it said, and if need be, bring up affidavits

The story of E. E. Zintsmaster, the youthful treasurer of Bethlehem township, who is short \$4,000, and worse still, is guilty of a most palpable forgery is a sad one. There is something frightful in the sudden eclipse of a half-formed man's integrity, one on the threshold of life, with bright prospects and a fair name.

The people of Massillon are not yet fully awake to the intellectual pleasures they may enjoy in connection with the Methodist conference. The evening and afternoon sessions are devoted to listening to lectures on different subjects by the ablest men in the ministry. The addresses on education, last night, were each worthy of a careful hearing by any audience

Just nine years ago occurred the first boycott known as such, the subject being Captain Boycott, whose name was adopted as an expressive common noun, and incorporated into our language. It was upon September 23 that Black Friday of 1880 came; it was upon September 23 that John Paul Jones won his naval victory in 1779; it was upon September 23, 63 B. C., that Augustus Caesar was born; and it was upon September 23, 1836, that Anne Malibran died.

If a party fails to elect men who will uphold its alleged principles, those principles necessarily occupy a minor place in public estimation, and the unpleasant facts must stand forth in all their ugly nakedness. While the defalcations of Fessler, Sullivan and Zintsmaster do not prove that all the future nominees of the Democratic party are rascals, they do prove conclusively that the party is absolutely irresponsible, and that the only safe plan is to vote the Republican ticket.

The most remarkable statement of ancient or modern times, published in any newspaper, is this one from the Canton News-Democrat: "All the treasury defaulters in Ohio up to date have been Republicans, but one man, who is a Democrat, is short in his accounts, but the full amount has been made good." It was not so very long ago that in this paper was published a list of Democratic defaulters, whose name is legion with no expectation that it would be called upon so soon to print another story of local disgrace.

The explaining last week the differences between the registration laws of 1885 and '86, which at the Carrollton convention were said to be identical, THE INDEPENDENT neglected to state that the law of 1885 passed by the Democratic legislature, was declared unconstitutional.

Speaking of the operations of that law, Mr. M. Halstead said at Wilmington:

"In 1884 1,000 deputy sheriffs, Democratic, confronted 1,000 deputy U. S. Marshals, and the city was full of turbulence and the situation regarded with the gravest apprehension. The Democratic legislature bowing to public sentiment the spring following passed a registration law, but it was not well guarded. In many cases the registry books received no attention from the judges, but were thrown aside and trampled under foot, and the elections conducted on the principle of receiving a vote from every one who offered. While the registry which preceded that election was making, it became evident that it was being used for fraudulent purposes, and good citizens of both parties cried out against the vast conspiracy which attacked civil society at its foundation. This caused the organization of the Committee of One Hundred, made up equally of men of both parties, with a single purpose of defeating the fraud. That committee had but one week before the election to take all its defensive measures, and had but a small margin of success. The next thing the registration law was found unconstitutional, and the criminal prosecutions begun were stopped. But up the decision it was stated broadly that 'the legislative grant of power was sufficient to authorize the legislature to pass a registry law, and require all electors to register before being allowed to vote.'"

THE CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

Reports from Several Districts—Nominations for the Ecumenical Council—An Address on New Orleans Work—Other Proceedings in Detail.

The fourteenth annual session of the East Ohio Conference opened at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning with the Rev. John F. Hurst, D.D., L.L.D., presiding, with the reading of Isaiah 55, and the singing of hymn No. 798, followed with prayer by the bishop.

The bishop delivered an address of greeting, in process of which he stated that the past year had been the most successful in the history of the church at large. Methodism in Ohio takes first rank among the states, there being 230,000 members, or one-eighth to one-tenth of the whole church in America.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, the bishop consecrating the elements and the presiding elders serving the communicants.

Roll was called by former Secretary Rev. J. R. Keyes, and it was found there were 149 ministers present, an unusually large number, and 21 on trial.

Secretary J. R. Keyes was again chosen T. J. Kurtz and I. K. Rader were named as his assistants.

D. W. Chandler was chosen statistical secretary, and Samuel Collier, J. J. Wallace and C. T. Petty assistants.

R. M. Freshwater was chosen treasurer, and J. E. Fisher as assistant.

The following resolution was presented by J. W. Toland, W. A. Davidson and D. H. Miller and adopted by a rising vote: Resolved, That we extend to Bishop J. F. Hurst our most hearty welcome to the East Ohio Conference, and that we assure him of our warm Christian affection and will pray that God may abundantly bless him; that his coming to us may prove a great blessing.

The Rev. T. P. Marsh, D.D., the newly elected president of Mount Union college, was accepted in the conference from Rock River conference, and resolutions of welcome adopted.

The Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, of New Orleans, the Rev. Dr. Paine, secretary of the board of education, Rev. S. L. Baldwin, dean of De Pauw university, the Rev. J. H. McQuinn, D.D., editor of the Methodist Review; the Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, corresponding secretary of Sunday School Union, were introduced.

A resolution was adopted that no collection be taken in open conference, save such as at conference may order.

A resolution was adopted expressing the gratefulness of the conference at the restoration to health of Dr. R. B. Pone.

A resolution was adopted, expressing the sympathy of the conference for the Rev. John Wilson and the Rev. Austin Wilson, both very ill, and asking prayer for their speedy recovery.

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, secretary of the Tract Society and Sunday School Union, addressed the conference, referring especially to the work of the Epworth League seven years ago there were scarcely any organizations of young people for church work. The springing up of independent societies of a practical order was followed by the adoption of the Epworth League, which was doing a grand and good work. A week ago there were 1,000 Epworth Leagues registered, and the number increasing at the rate of four a day. There are 1,250,000 young people under the wing of the Methodist church. They are entitled to a newspaper organ of their own and have it in Our Youth. He beseeched for it a cordial support. He also urged increased financial support for the Tract Society and Sunday School Union. He spoke of the efforts of Romish priests to interfere with the work of the Tract Society in Castle Garden.

Dr. Mendenhall, editor of the Methodist Review, delivered a twenty minute address on the purposes of the periodical, and its determination to assert the orthodoxy of Methodism.

On motion, W. B. Helingshead was appointed to take subscriptions for the Methodist Review.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Paine, secretary of the Educational Society, formerly president of the Wesleyan university, made a plea for the unification and broadening of the educational institutions connected with the church. He desired greater value to be placed upon the degrees conferred. The point had been reached where men, trained and equipped, were more valuable than money. He spoke of carelessness in admitting young men to the ministry whose mental preparation was incomplete, and argued for a collegiate education. The Methodist ministry of fifty years ago was better situated for the work demanded than the acquisitions of today.

Dr. Bowman, dean of the faculty of De Pauw university, spoke briefly. While he had years ago been perhaps alarmed at the assaults upon the Christian fundamentals, he now confessed himself glad because it had given such opportunity for masterful reply. He mentioned the fact that in two different clubs of students the cost of room rent, washing, light, fuel and board had been kept down to \$1.35 and \$1.75 per week.

On motion of D. C. Osborne the committee on education was instructed to report De Pauw university, and appoint visitors.

The conference ordered the charter fund and Book Concern dividends to be paid to the stewards.

The session was adjourned until 2 p. m.

THURSDAY.

The East Ohio Conference opened its Thursday session with a half hour prayer service, conducted by the Rev. D. C. Osborne.

Bishop Hurst took the chair at 9 o'clock.

The roll of yesterday's absentees was read and twenty-nine found to be present.

Mr. J. B. Phillips, of the Methodist Book Concern, the young son of a man

eminent in the church, was introduced.

On motion of J. W. Campbell was added to the committee on deaconesses. Resolutions of condolence to W. A. Clark on the death of his son were adopted.

On motion Drs. Locke and Toland were appointed to address Mr. Clark on the subject of his affliction.

AKRON DISTRICT.

Akron district was reported by Presiding Elder W. H. Locke. Progress in all branches was recorded. At Shalersville, a famous battle ground, a church has been put in order. The Bedford debt has been reduced. Kent has \$8,000 on hand for a new church. There are twenty parsonages in the district—some good enough for the chief executive. Spiritual interests have not been neglected. Every pastor has reported increased benevolent collections. Pastors' salaries will not be paid in every instance.

On motion the essential features of pastors' reports were made, the amounts assessed and received for missions and superannuated pastors; also the number of additions and conversions to the flock.

Akron district pastors' reports being taken up, nothing was found against any of them. Brother Miller, of Martins, stated that his church had been burned. W. M. Graham, U. S. A., sent a favorable report of Chaplain W. H. Pears in the West.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT.

Rev. Jas. R. Mills, Presiding Elder, reported a year of unparalleled prosperity. One local preacher, Rev. H. Faupel, of Belaire, and Mrs. Arrie, wife of Rev. H. L. Thoburn, a supply, died during the year. The health of the presiding elder is fully restored, and doing more work with greater ease than ever before. Attended all the quarterly conferences during the year except six. Increasing spirituality and much greater promptness in attendance and making reports than formerly. Very gracious outpourings of the Holy Spirit upon all the churches, resulting in 1,048 accessions on probation, and an additional 100 to 200 conversions. Of these probationers 600 admitted to full membership, 300 remaining on probation. The district camp meeting at Burr's Mills, held with strictly closed gates on Sabbath, a great success. Increasing interest in class meeting, young people's meetings and in formation of classes of baptized children. Sunday school work has received great impetus; no more suspension of schools during winter. Our own literature almost exclusively used. The aggregate apportioned for salaries of preachers \$800 in advance and deficiencies in salaries \$100 less than last year. Four new churches are in process of erection, estimated cost of which is over \$50,000. Two other churches are being arranged for. Only one church debt remains unpaid. In benevolent collections Barnesville district has been leading the van and proposes to continue doing so. Advance reported at last conference was \$265, and beyond the million dollar line \$453. This year we report additional advance of \$569, or \$369 beyond the \$2,000,000 line. Five of the charges, Barnesville circuit, Centerville, Quaker City, Woodfield and Woodfield circuit, paid up in full, or in excess of all apportionments. A district paper has been published monthly during the year, resulting in great advantage to the work. The credit of all this success was attributed under God, to the faithful, earnest, and never-gave-up-attitudes of a band of preachers not to be surpassed anywhere.

CANTON DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder Toland had an encouraging report also. Two churches were dedicated, one at New Lisbon and the First M. E. Church of Massillon. The one at New Lisbon cost about \$18,000, and the one here about \$55,000. A structure is about to be erected at Minerva. There has been an epidemic of repairs, nineteen having been re-opened after extensive improvements. A parsonage has been put up at East Falestine. New parsonages will be built at Salem and New Cumberland. Missionary collections have increased 10 per cent. About \$1,400 has been paid to the educational fund. Over \$1,000 will be paid for worn out preachers. Mt. Union college has had its best year. Dr. Marsh, the right man in the right place, has roused that institution so that nothing dry will be found there. There have been 1,200 conversions in Canton district. In missions there has been an increase of \$650. Dr. Toland has preached once a day with the exception of a few weeks of illness, in addition to his state meetings.

The pastors' reports were all favorable.

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder W. J. Dixon, of the Cambridge district, was in a position to speak of the general order that there prevailed. Rev. Moss resigned the Seneca church, on account of failing eyesight. The Rev. Shaffer was then ordered have given great satisfaction. Ray's Run is a new charge, embracing three points. Masterton, a tough charge of six stations, now numbers four, offers a more ideal field. Two new churches were built and paid for, at a cost of \$2,700. Cambridge district constitutes the Switzerland of Ohio. Graded and macadamized roads are now adding comfort to romance. All the benevolences have been advanced. The spiritual results show 1,100 souls added. The customary pastors' reports followed, there being nothing against any of them.

CLEVELAND DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder W. H. Haskell reported of the district with the greatest number of changes in the conference. For the wiping out of debt and other changes in Cleveland, \$20,000 have been raised, and it will require \$30,000 additional to complete the work undertaken. In Cleveland there are twenty young people's societies. Eighty-three per cent. of the population of Cleveland is foreign born or children of the first generation, and offers many perplexing problems that the church authorities are endeavoring to solve.

A letter showing the work of Brother Sampson was read. His work as superintendent of the Children's Aid Society was characterized as indispensable.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY was taken up at 10:30. The election of two clerical and lay members of the Ecumenical Council was ordered. The council will meet, probably in Washington or Philadelphia in 1892, and will be attended by delegates from all over the country.

A large number of candidates were named, and it was decided that the four ministers and the four laymen having

the greatest number of votes should be put in formal nomination. The canvass for nominees resulted as follows: Ministers—L. H. Muller, 46; J. R. Mills, 25; S. Burt, 17; J. W. Toland, 16. Lay—Hon. J. D. Taylor, of Cambridge, 68; Dr. T. C. Miller, of Massillon, 39; F. A. Arter, of Cleveland, 33; W. B. Lindsay, of Steubenville, 30.

The final ballot for the choice of two ministers and two laymen was taken, but the result will not be given out until Friday.

SOUTHERN RACE WORK.

The Rev. W. P. McLaughlin of New Orleans, presiding elder of English, Scandinavian, French, and Italian work, was introduced. He spoke at length of race troubles in the South, innocent negroes chased in the swamps, killed and abused. He characterized the Methodist church, South, as unmindful of the problem before it, and unfaithful to its manifest duty. The regular church was now established, doing wonders. His address was the brightest event of the morning, full of interesting descriptions of the religious movement among the Creoles and Italians of New Orleans. The purpose of his visit was to raise \$2,000.

On motion it was decided to take up a subscription collection, Dr. Mills strongly urging it.

A resolution of thanks to Mr. McLaughlin for his address, and of commendation was adopted.

Bishop Hurst announced the receipt of a draft for \$1,144 from the Book Concern. It was referred to the stewards.

CHILDREN TO ADOPT.

An Opportunity Arising from the Johnstown Flood.

"Could you find a home for a little baby boy, something under a year old?" So writes the vice president of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania to Dr. H. B. Garrigue. The unfortunate orphan morsel of humanity, deprived of kith and kin by the Johnstown flood, has been taken in charge by this society. He is of healthy parents, of respectable connections, too young to have formed ties that might interfere with his adoption. The vice president also speaks of a girl, 5 years old, somewhat lame, but healthy and equally unfortunate. She has brothers and sisters living.

The children would not be given up without satisfactory proofs by the foster-parents that they are properly qualified, morally and financially, to properly train the little ones. Dr. Garrigue is able to furnish more complete information to any one who sees in this an opportunity to brighten some lonely family circle, and offer a happy future to children deprived of natural parents through the awful catastrophe.

THE PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION.

We wish to call attention to a great enterprise, where one can see so much for so little money. We advise our readers to take advantage of the cheap transportation, and see the great exposition, and while visiting the sister cities do not fail to look for No. 82 Federal street, Allegheny, where one of the finest and most complete liquor stores can be seen in this country. You will convince yourself at a glance, that when you give your patronage to such a house, you are sure to be well treated and get value for your money. The proprietor of said house cannot afford to have his reputation and do otherwise. He continues to sell good pure rye whiskey at \$1.00 per quart, six quarts for \$5.00. His Silver Age has no equal, which he sells at \$1.50 per quart. All kinds of wines from 50c. upwards, and no extra charge for packing or shipping to any place. Send for his price list and catalogue and oblige.

Max Krieger.

The late Dr. J. G. Holland, the eminent veterinarian and physician, wrote and published in Scribner's Magazine: "It is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day are more successful than many physicians, and most of them are first discovered and used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue, for seeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, then, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out with them." He late Dr. Dio Lewis, in speaking of Warner's Safe Cure, says: "I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble. I would use your preparation." Dr. R. A. Gunn, author of "Gunn's New Improved Handbook of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine," says: "I am willing to acknowledge and commend this truly the value of Warner's Safe Cure." The celebrated Dr. Thompson, of the University of the city of New York, says: "More adults are carried off by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption."

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Stocum, M. D., 181 Pearl street, New York.

The New Discovery

You have heard your neighbors and friends talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have tried it you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is that when once given a trial Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you are afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at Baltzly's.

A Show For the Boys.

The great Wild West and Forepaugh show, while it is intensely interesting to those in middle life, and to the aged, is essentially a show for the bold, generous youth of the land, as it ever is the delight of the ladies the land over. Bear in mind it is now combined with the great Forepaugh show, and will exhibit at Massillon, October 4.

M. P.—A New Discovery.

Weakened and deranged livers, stomachs and bowels should never be acted on by irritants like common pills, bran, etc. Miles' Pills cure liver complaint, constipation, piles, etc. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

THE WELLS WORKS

CAN BE KEPT HERE AND OTHERS ATTRACTED

If Massillon Enterprise is Equal to the Building of a Fuel Gas Plant.

The statement published in THE INDEPENDENT concerning the demoralization of the window glass market, some weeks ago, is more true to-day than it was then. Prices have dropped to so low a figure as to make the operation of many factories a suicidal policy, until a change ensues. This applies not only to Massillon but even to the free gas territory.

Mr. S. K. Wells has authentic information that the most of the Findlay establishments, whose fuel gas costs not a cent, will not attempt to fire up while the present policy or lack of policy continues. Under these circumstances Mr. Wells deems it best to abandon any intention of starting up this year.

As it has been stated that work would be resumed, and half of the fuel expense borne by Massillon business men as an inducement. THE INDEPENDENT is obliged to say that no such agreement has been made by business men, nor would Mr. Wells accept it. The matter was discussed, a paper started, but speedily dropped as inexpedient. The citizens could not properly offer Mr. Wells something they could not also offer to all other class manufacturers, and he refuses positively to consider any such proposition.

He was seen this morning and expressed himself very fully as to what should be done here to attract and build up the glass industry, which now has such a short. He feels that fuel gas is beyond the experimental stage, and that the people of this city should take up the enterprise in the vigorous manner that Akron did, organize a stock company, build a plant and offer manufacturers the inducements that could then be held out. A plant of the proper size could be made to yield handsome returns, as well as make the city independent. As a manufacturer he is free to say that should a fuel gas company make a level proposition to all manufacturers of fuel at half the cost of coal, they would prefer it to the offer of free fuel with the prospect of its giving out at any time.

THE REV. JOHN WILSON.

Something of His Labors During the Two Years Past.

The present conference terminates two laborious years by the Rev. John Wilson, as pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of this city. When the Rev. Mr. Wilson came to this city, the society was worshipping in the lecture room, and it was estimated that it would require an expenditure of over \$12,000 to finish and furnish the auditorium. A small part of the necessary amount was on hand, but with characteristic energy, the pastor took hold of the work, and on the 29th of January last, one of the handsomest and most conveniently arranged churches in the conference was dedicated, free from debt. A few months after this, the necessary work pertaining to the entertainment of the annual conference was undertaken.

Mr. Wilson can truthfully speak of his pastorate here, that he was "in labors more abundant." Never before in the history of the church, has the pastor's salary been more promptly raised, and with its effort. Although there has been no large revival in the church during the past two years, there has been a steady growth in membership, and the congregations were never larger. From all that it is possible to learn, the personal relations between pastor and people have been uninterruptedly kind and pleasant.

It is not improper to here say a word in regard to Mrs. Wilson who is a lady of fine education and social qualities, and has made a very favorable impression upon all who have had the pleasure of her acquaintance. If the conference authorities should return the Rev. Mr. Wilson to his charge, there is no doubt that he would be fully received; but if it should be otherwise, it may be confidently asserted that he will carry away with him the highest personal esteem and goodwill of the church and congregation.

Buckley's Africa Salve.

The new salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, etc., etc., etc., never sores, letter, chapped hands, chapped lips, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pain required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won for it a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Children Cry for

Wm. L. Atcher's Castoria.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

